

## Tito sends message to Sadat

CAIRO, April 28 (R). — Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov today handed President Anwar Sadat a personal message from President Tito, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. No details of its contents were released but the spokesman said Mr. Mojsov leaves tomorrow for the Sudan and will later visit Ethiopia. (In Belgrade the Foreign Ministry said Mr. Mojsov is also carrying personal messages for President Jafar Nimeiri of Sudan and Ethiopian head of state Haile-Mariam Mengistu on the situation in Africa and future cooperation between them.)

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## Idi Amin sends "suicide striking force" to Zaire

NAIROBI, April 28 (R). — President Idi Amin today dispatched a Ugandan "suicide striking force" to help the Zaire army fight rebel invaders in Shaba province.

Radio Uganda, monitored here, did not give the size of the force. It said only that it took food and equipment, was led by former military intelligence chief Lt.-Col. Francis Itabuka, and was accompanied by the Zairean charge d'affaires in Kampala.

Observers said the troops flying to Zaire were presumably from the so-called suicide battalion of commandos in the Ugandan army.

The field marshal's decision to make Uganda the second country after Morocco to send troops to fight the rebels in the mineral-rich Shaba province showed that he had overcome earlier doubts about any such action.

President Mobutu flew with President Idi Amin of Uganda, who arrived in Zaire today, to the "frontline" between the Moroccan-supported government forces and the rebels, Azap said.

The Zaire news agency, however, reported that President Mobutu had accepted offers from Uganda, Sudan and the Central African Empire to provide troops — but that these forces would remain in their own countries until needed.

The news agency, quoting military sources, said other major operations were in progress but details of them could not be released for security reasons.

## Vance, Gromyko to meet in Vienna on May 18

WASHINGTON, April 28 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva on May 18 for talks on the Middle East and Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT), the State Department said today.

State department spokesman Hodding Carter said the talks were expected to last two or three days.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko met last month in Moscow. At those talks, American proposals for deep cuts in each country's nuclear arsenals were rejected by the Soviet leadership. "The proposals are on the table and we would look with interest on any proposals the Soviets might make," Mr. Carter told reporters today.

He said the SALT talks were a continuing process and added: "Our hope is, what it has always been — that we are going to be able to find an agreement that will go to the heart of what we propose in the way of major reduction in strategic arms."

Barring progress on a major reduction, he said, the United States would pursue a second

Observers said that if the official account is borne out, it shows a significant escalation of the war, which has been hitherto a bloodless advance by the government troops against rebels who have melted into the bush, as has most of the civilian population in the area.

Bridges blown at Kayembe and Mutshatsha, on the lie of advance between Kolwezi and the town of Dilolo on the Zaire-Angola border, and about 150 kms. east of Kolwezi, would otherwise have slowed the advance, the agency said.

Observers recalled that paratroopers were part of a shipment of U.S. "non-lethal" military aid despatched when the conflict broke out.

Azap today repeated the charge that the invaders came from neighbouring Angola, which has denied complicity in the incursion.

The report of the operation came less than two days after Nigerian Foreign Minister Joseph Garba began a new mediation mission between Zaire and Angola, whose relations are under intense strain.

The presence of field Mars. Amin, the mention of offers of military help from the three African countries and the apparent intensification of the fighting seemed to point to a new attempt by President Mobutu to strengthen his diplomatic and military position as the mediation initiative continues, observers said.

President Mobutu has been in Shaba province for six days, apparently supervising the Moroccan-Zaire advance and seeking to win popular support in the troubled area.

possibility for smaller reductions. It had been announced after the Moscow talks that Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko would be meeting in Geneva next month but no specific date had been set.

Asked in view of the lack of progress at Moscow what there was to discuss in Geneva, he said: "The point is that despite assumptions to the contrary, a lot of diplomacy does not take place in the public arena."

The Soviet Ambassador here, Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, has in recent weeks been having a series of discussions in Washington with high American officials, including President Carter and Mr. Vance.

President Carter has also said he has been encouraged by messages received from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Earlier this week, it was announced that U.S. and Soviet officials would resume negotiations in Geneva on May 11 on several issues connected with SALT, part of a continuing series of strategic arms discussions that began in November, 1972.

## Owen satisfied with talks in Egypt, Syria

DAMASCUS, April 28 (AFP). — British Foreign Secretary David Owen left Damascus today last night, saying his talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad had been "fruitful" and had helped clarify "view points on chances for settlement of the Mideast problem."

Dr. Owen, who had visited Egypt before coming to Damascus, was seen off by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and British Ambassador to Damascus Alister Craig. He talked with President Assad and Mr. Khaddam during his brief stay here.

At a pre-departure press conference, the foreign secretary expressed satisfaction with his visits to Cairo and Damascus. He said that his conversations with President Assad had made it possible to re-evaluate the positions of powers concerned in the Geneva peace conference on the Mideast.

Dr. Owen said his talks with Syrian leaders had concerned the Mideast conflict, a careful examination of events in Lebanon and the Syrian initiative in that country, Palestinian participation in the Geneva conference, and the need of finding a homeland for the Palestinian people.

Dr. Owen said he had detected a clear indication of the existence of a possibility for movement toward a peaceful settlement of the Mideast conflict this year. He said this development was very important for the Geneva conference, and that new efforts are needed to re-activate that parley before the end of the year. He stressed that Britain has a role to play in this question.

The situation will be clearer after the impending Israeli elections and the planned tour of the Mideast by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Dr. Owen said.

As to possible Palestinian participation in the Geneva conference, the foreign secretary said that would obviously depend on Israel's attitude and consent.

He said that he had also discussed the African situation, especially Ethiopia and the Eritrean question, with the Syrian officials. Syria, like other Arab countries, is supporting the Eritrean liberation movement.

Dr. Owen said Britain was quite concerned by the present situation in Ethiopia, since Britain favours safeguarding African entities and their unity, and opposes splitting movements, such as the one in Zaire.

While in Damascus, Dr. Owen signed an agreement of unlimited duration for cultural cooperation between the two countries. The accord calls for reopening of the British Council in Damascus, which has been closed since the breaking of diplomatic relations between the two countries at the time of the Israeli-Arab war of June 1967.

The agreement also provides for cooperation between the two countries' national libraries, museums, and radio and television agencies. Syrian students in Britain will receive fellowships for high-level studies.

## Perez, Shah discuss OPEC's solidarity

TEHRAN, April 28 (R). — Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today conferred with the Shah of Iran on ways of overcoming a breach between major oil producing countries over oil prices.

The rift originated when Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) decided to impose a five per cent oil price increase from last Jan. 1 instead of a two-stage 15 per cent rise agreed by the other 11 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), including Venezuela.

High-ranking Venezuelan sources described as misconceived foreign press reports that Saudi Arabia was likely to agree soon to increase its oil prices as part of a compromise.

"It is quite wrong to say that Saudi Arabia agreed, or was prepared to agree — in the short term, to a compromise solution, this is a distortion," the sources said.

A prime Saudi consideration,



LUNCHEON ADDRESS — His Majesty King Hussein addresses a luncheon meeting of the Middle East Institute, the Arab-American Association for Commerce and Industry, in Washington Wednesday. At left is L. Dean Brown, President of the Middle East Institute. (AP wirephoto).

## Bhutto tells parliament, foreigners are behind agitation in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, April 28 (R). — Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto told parliament in a fiery speech today that a "colossal international conspiracy" had been mounted against Pakistan.

Foreigners were behind the agitation by opposition parties inside the country to try to unseat him, Mr. Bhutto said.

"This is a massive, huge, colossal international conspiracy against the Islamic state of Pakistan," he told a joint session of the National Assembly.

Mr. Bhutto did not mention any country by name but made clear he was referring to a big power.

He said vast sums of money had flooded into Pakistan from abroad to finance the campaign against him by the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA).

A certain power wanted to remove him from office because "Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is the pillar of stability and the symbol of strength in Pakistan."

Mr. Bhutto appeared to be accusing the United States. He said the main reason "the bloodhounds are after my blood" was his insistence that Pakistan go ahead and obtain a nuclear reprocessing plant from France.

Those who listened to Mr.

Bhutto recalled that the U.S. has strongly opposed the deal for the plant, which would produce plutonium, the essential ingredient of nuclear bombs.

Mr. Bhutto said he had given assurances time and again that his government would not make a nuclear bomb. But a certain country still wanted to deny Pakistan that capacity.

Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Foreign Minister, told the joint session of parliament today that, since martial law was imposed, the agitation had shown signs of collapse.

Other People's Party legislators also spoke of foreign interference.

Like Mr. Bhutto himself, they did not name any power. They referred to imperialists, international monopolies and "nations with a lot of money who carry the banner of democracy."

Mr. Bhutto made clear that he had no intention of resigning when he said that only the first part of his mission had been completed.

"I am not in the hands of the PNA and their goons and hooligans, I am not in the hands of foreign intrigues," he said.

"I've dealt with foreign intrigues before. I'm not afraid of ... great powers."

from 1966 to 1974, has said he does have bank accounts abroad. But, when investigation began about three weeks ago, he also said he did not violate Israel's stringent currency laws.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was forced to step down this month because he and his wife held foreign accounts that did break the rules.

The Finance Ministry said in a statement today that Mr. Eban had presented a copy of his request to maintain a bank account in New York in 1967. The then director general of the ministry had written stating that such permission had been granted.

Finance Ministry sources said a copy of the actual permission document was being sought to ascertain if any sum was mentioned at the time and to establish that, if so, it had not been exceeded.

Mr. Eban has said accounts he holds in New York and London together amount to about \$100,000.

He has said he needs the money to pay for secretarial and research help in connection with books he is writing and to cover advances by publishers, which he might have to return if he did not provide manuscripts in time.

Israeli newspapers reported this week that Mr. Eban's tax files had been sent to the income tax commissioner.

Tax authority sources said re-examination of such files was

## Hussein, Waldheim: this year crucial

UNITED NATIONS, April 28 (R). — His Majesty King Hussein today called for the reconvening of the Geneva Middle East peace conference at the earliest possible date and said this year might well mark an "irretrievable turning point" in the search for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

But he said intensive preparations must be made now to avoid an abortive and stalemated conference.

Responding to a toast from Secretary General Kurt Waldheim during a visit to U.N. headquarters, the King said there was no alternative to the peace-making process except continued strife and suffering.

"Surely, the Middle East, one of the great cradles of civilization, deserves a better fate than that. Nor can the world as a whole afford the loss and dislocation of the Middle East's cardinal resources at the present stage of our modern civilization," he added, apparently referring to the possibility of a disruption of oil supplies in the event of a new Arab-Israeli war.

The King, who has just completed three days of talks in Washington with President Carter and United States officials, said Jordan "strongly supports the reconvening of the U.N. peace conference, at Geneva, at the earliest possible date, and in accordance with the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the subject."

The assembly resolutions call, among other things, for the participation in any renewed peace talks, of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which Israel strongly opposes.

In his address, King Hussein said that, to avoid an abortive and stalemated conference, "adequate and intensive preparations must be made."

He added: "It is my conviction that this year is not only most crucial, but may well be an irretrievable turning point." King Hussein said "It has been almost a decade, since over a month from today, just over Arab territories have fallen victim to occupation, and their people chained, and almost three decades since the Palestinian people became uprooted and dispossessed."

"It is my message and my hope that their deliverance will not be long delayed, either by procedural impediments, or by substantive but arbitrary over-claims, under whatever guise or pretext, which would be in violation of the United Nations principles and resolutions."

Praising the efforts of Dr. Waldheim, who visited Jordan in February during a six-nation tour of the Middle East, the King said: "In this historic challenge of determining and working for a just and lasting peace this year, the United Nations has a central role."

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The Monarch, who was addressing about 50 guests at a luncheon given in his honour by the secretary general, said success depended on the concerted support of the members of the U.N.'s decision making bodies, particularly the Security Council.

"Let us hope that such support will be forthcoming and unreserved," he said. Dr. Waldheim, in his toast to the King, said that the "present climate of moderation and realism" in the Middle East must not be allowed to evaporate but should be used to bring about a resumption of negotiations.

"To me that means that this year is a crucial one, and I stress again the very grave dangers which we shall inevitably face if we do not seize the present opportunities."

The secretary general, as he has done in the past, also stressed the "crucial importance of the Palestinian issue both for the procedural and for the substantive aspects of the problems we face."

He told the King: "Over the past 25 years your personal

nal courage, your determined efforts on behalf of your people, and your contribution to world peace through your country's participation in the U.N. have all left their mark on history."

Alluding to the recent death in a helicopter crash of Her Majesty Queen Ayla, Dr. Waldheim continued: "You have faced dangers, difficulties and, most recently, a profound personal tragedy, with high courage, which commands the deepest respect in the international community."

"In spite of all the difficulties, you have achieved in your own country great economic and social progress, while in the world outside you are a leading voice for peace and moderation in international relations."

The secretary general also praised the King "an outstanding champion of the work of the United Nations."

Earlier today, the King met Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez in his suite at the Waldorf Astoria hotel on Manhattan's fashionable Park Avenue briefly.

## Soviets look into supplying Lebanese army with weapons

Press report says:

KUWAIT, April 28 (R). — A three-man Soviet military delegation is expected in Lebanon later this week to discuss the possibility of supplying the

Lebanese army with weapons.

The Kuwait daily newspaper Al Qabas reported today.

It quoted informed government sources in Beirut as saying that the delegation will discuss with the commander of the Lebanese army, Brig. Victor Khoury, the army's needs in weapons and equipment.

Press reports said recently that Lebanon intended to build a 50,000-man army to replace its armed forces which disintegrated during 19 months of civil war.

In Beirut, the Lebanese cabinet last night announced the appointment of 98 senior civil servants in a move observers saw as part of President Elias Sarkis' attempt to reactivate the state administration.

Some of the previous holders of top positions in the state administration appointed under former President Suleiman Franjeh had not attended their offices since before civil war erupted in Lebanon in 1975.

The special cabinet session here left only three senior positions unfilled, including the sensitive post of rector of the National University which has operated in two separate parts since the end of last year.

In Sidon, reports reaching the seaport town said that the market town of Nabatieh in southern Lebanon was shelled by artillery this morning.

Local residents said the shelling was believed to have come from across the Israeli border, about 30 kms. away.

The reports said there were some casualties among the civilian population of the town, which is controlled by Palestinian and left alliance forces.

No further details were immediately available.

Palestinian sources in Beirut said today that three people were killed in a clash yesterday between rival Palestinian commando groups in a west Beirut district. They said the clash was between the Syrian-backed Salqa organisation and guerrillas of the Rejection Front.

The clash, described by the sources as limited, occurred near the populous Corniche Mazra'a district, where gunmen of a leftist Lebanese organisation clashed with the Arab peace-keeping force in the past few days after two soldiers of the force were killed.

Lebanese Prime Minister Selim Hoss conferred today with the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

Informed sources said they discussed the transfer of Palestinians from coastal Damour village, south-west of Beirut, to south Lebanon so that the original inhabitants may return to the village.

People from Damour fled when the village was overrun by Palestinians and Lebanese leftists during the civil war last year.

## Gaullist Rally decides to back Premier Barre

PARIS, April 28 (AFP). — The Gaullist Rally for the Republic (RPR) agreed today to back the government of Prime Minister Raymond Barre in a vote of confidence in the National Assembly.

Gaullist members of the assembly decided to support the government "at the request of (former Premier) Jacques Chirac," the Gaullist Party leader, a spokesman said.

The decision followed a 45-minute meeting addressed by Mr. Chirac at the close of a National Assembly debate on Mr. Barre's government plans. The Prime Minister had, in a closing statement, issued what many took as an ultimatum: "confidence will not be bartered. It is either given or refused."

The RPR is numerically the biggest segment of the current government coalition, which also includes the Independent Republican Party of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Centrists.

After the RPR meeting, as-

semblyman Robert Andre Vivien warned this could be "the last time" the government could count on them. If Mr. Chirac had not requested the support, "the government would have been lacking 125 votes," the MP said.

The confidence vote, was to follow debate in the assembly on government policy and Mr. Barre's proposals for a series of measures aimed at boosting the economy through reducing unemployment and improving living standards among the disadvantaged.

The new Barre plan, which also calls for special incentives to speed economic growth, would cost the government a total of 8,200 million francs (\$1,640 million) over the next two years.

One-time minister Yves Guena, the RPR political delegate, said the "hesitation" of the Gaullists was "not a game." The Party would give its confidence to the government "on condition that the government prove its determination to engage an electoral battle."



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Managing Editor  
Jamal Tuma

Deputy Managing Editor  
Hassan Alshanti

Board of Directors  
Jamal Tuma  
Mohammed Al-Khatib  
Mohammed Al-Khatib

Editorial and Advertising Offices  
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION  
University Road - P.O. Box 6718 - Amman, Jordan  
Tel. 6717/2/3/4 - Cable: JORTIMES - Telex: 1457/ALSH

## Prepared for peace?

Both King Hussein and President Carter have come out with statements that getting to Geneva is not the magic cure-all for the Middle East problem; what matters is the preparedness of the parties concerned to make peace and what agreement can be secured prior to reconvening the conference.

The Arabs, the Palestinians in particular, have been dealt a severe injustice. There is growing world recognition of this fact; but the question now is will this recognition be reflected at the conference?

The Arabs have for some time now been ready to accept the existence of Israel; very few Arabs, and none in responsible positions of authority, are advocating its removal from the map. The Arabs are not out to reverse the tide of events; but that only goes so far. What redress of grievances is possible must be forthcoming.

In the words of King Hussein, at least we can deal with injustice honourably.

If Israel goes to the conference prepared to erase part of the monumental injustice for which it above all is responsible, if it is prepared to make possible what it has all along denied the Palestinians -- the right of self-determination and compensation for their deprivation -- then things will go well indeed.

But if Israel continues to ignore the facts or insist that someone else right the wrong it itself has done, then it is inviting a holocaust for all concerned.

There has to be a way for the Palestinian diaspora to end. The Palestinians and the Arabs are prepared to forgive injustice, but that willingness has to be honourably met. Evasionary tactics must be put aside. So long as Israel continues to dismiss the Palestinians as a bunch of terrorists and insist that the Arabs solve that particular problem on their own, then Geneva will be a disaster.

But Israel must come to terms with its own conscience first. It must erase the myths and fabrications it has fed its people for so long about the Palestinians and the history of the problem. The people of Israel must listen to the dissidents and the men of political conscience among them. The idealists and innocents will have to carry the day at the polls. Will this happen?

Such an outcome, although highly desirable, is not likely. It is easier to tread a well worn path than to chart a new one; easier to perpetuate the myth than to bring down false idols, just as it is easier to wash one's hands of one's own wrong-doing than to look at one's own nakedness. There are no new prophets in Israel.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three Jordanian dailies commented in their Friday editorials on His Majesty's visit to the United States and the role it could play to bring peace to the area. A fourth daily discussed the problem of the Arab brain drain, raised at the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia meeting convening here.

AL RA'I, considers Israel to be the main obstacle to peace in the region. Israel should change its intransigent position. The Arabs cannot continue alone to give concessions Israel accepts to fully withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967, allow Palestinians to return to their homes or be compensated and ensure their right to self-determination after Israeli withdrawal, only then, the paper said, a real peace will be possible.

The United States, to preserve its interests in the region, is capable and should exercise more impartiality. It should be convinced that not only Israel should have secure borders. Israel so far has been the aggressor and the occupier and we hope that the U.S. would do its best to put an end to that unjust situation, the paper concluded.

AL DUSTOUR, said the Jordanian-U.S. talks have given to the U.S.-Arab dialogue a new positive dimension. They have foiled Israel's attempt to interpret President Carter's recent declarations on the necessity for a Palestinian homeland as meaning that it should be established in an "alternative homeland", the paper added.

The Hussein-Carter talks have outlined the necessity for Israel to shoulder its responsibility to achieve a just and peaceful settlement, as peace cannot be achieved by one side alone. They have also exposed Israel's allegations that the national interests of the United States and Arab rights are opposed to each other.

AL SHA'B, considers Israel's settlement policy and its violation of the human rights of Arabs in occupied territories as the main obstacle to present peace efforts.

A suitable atmosphere conducive to peace should be prepared before the convening of the Geneva conference, the paper said, approving His Majesty's call for that end. The paper also emphasises His Majesty's invitation to the United States to help create such an atmosphere.

The U.S. is capable of preventing Israeli violations and compel Israel to adhere to international decisions. By doing so, the United States would help to bring about the success of the first stage toward peace, the paper concluded.

## U.S. could only be delighted with Morocco's intervention in Zaire

Zaire's army, reinforced by 1,500 Moroccan troops, tries to throw back the Katangese rebels which invaded Zaire's mineral-rich Province of Shaba (formerly Katanga) from Angola. Other countries have sent troops or supplies to help Zaire in the belief that the rebels are backed by Russia and Cuba, which has 20,000 troops in Angola. The situation is causing concern in the United States because pro-West Zaire is Washington's key ally in Africa.

By Robert A. Manning

WASHINGTON (Gentini). — United States policy-makers are looking on with consternation as the conflict in the mineral-rich Shaba Province of Washington's key ally in Africa, Zaire, escalates by the arrival of foreign troops and U.S. and European mercenaries to aid Zaire's beleaguered army.

Shortly after the conflict began on March 8, the U.S. rushed \$2 million in emergency supplies to the Mobutu regime. Since then France and Belgium have sent military equipment, Israel a plenitude of arms, and the U.S. a further \$13 million of "non lethal military aid."

But as the offensive by Katangese (Shaba was formerly called Katanga) rebels, be-

lieved to be part of a coalition of anti-Mobutu opposition forces, advanced through the province unhampered by Zaire's army (which is in great disarray) Mr. Mobutu's crisis has mounted.

The Carter administration and its NATO allies are reluctant to get involved in a major rescue operation of the shaky Mobutu regime.

Mr. Mobutu, who has already removed his army commander in Shaba, Col. Eludi and replaced his Chief of Staff, Gen. Bumba Moassa, is now counting on two battalions of 1,500 troops each from Morocco and Egypt plus mercenaries to drive back the rebel forces. The Moroccan troops were airlifted into Zaire by French aircraft.

At the end of March it was

reported that Zaire had begun to recruit mercenaries forces in Europe. More recently, details of recruiting efforts in the U.S. and Britain have been disclosed.

Zaire is seeking a force of 450 mercenaries from the U.S. and Britain. An advertisement was placed in the Fresno Bee, a California paper, asking for people with "military backgrounds" for "high risk" work in Zaire offering salaries of \$1,200-\$2,000 per month.

The ad was placed by Mr. David Buifin, who recruited American mercenaries during the Angola civil war. Mr. Buifin said in an interview that \$80,000 was made available to recruit 100 Americans, with the remaining 350 to be assembled in Britain. Mr. Buifin claims that a Briton named Mr. Chet Atkins is "paymaster" for the mercenaries. Mr. Atkins, who was also involved in the Angola operation, is working closely with a "Col. Mizuki", reportedly a Zaire military representative in London.

Mr. Buifin refused to say who is financing the operation, but said that the CIA is aware of his activities. The CIA has

denied any involvement in the mercenary recruiting. And Zaire has denied it is recruiting mercenaries.

It is unclear what role, if any, the U.S. government is playing in the large-scale foreign intervention on Mr. Mobutu's behalf. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat ended a visit to Washington only two days before Zaire announced that Moroccan and Egyptian troops were pledged to Mr. Mobutu. While in Washington Mr. Sadat cited the situation in Zaire as part of Soviet efforts to dominate Africa, but there has been no indication that his moves were discussed with the Carter administration.

Officially, the administration has said that there is "no hard evidence" of any direct Angolan, Cuban or Soviet involvement in the Shaba conflict. But President Carter has accused Angola of providing "logistical support".

Morocco is also a close ally of the U.S. and a U.S. military assistance programme has sent more than \$125-million to King Hassan since 1962. U.S. military aid has been crucial to Morocco's conflict in the Western Sahara with Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas, over the phosphate-rich territory presently occupied by Morocco.

Like Mr. Mobutu, King Hassan has claimed that Cubans have been involved with the Polisario liberation movement in the Sahara. Lack of support from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on the Sahara question has led Morocco to withdraw from the OAU. Perhaps seeing an analogy between his situation and Mr. Mobutu's, King Hassan agreed to send troops.

Although under the terms of the U.S. military aid programme, Morocco is required to "obtain permission" from the U.S. before using the equipment for a third party, on the day before the first contingent of Moroccan troops arrived in Zaire on April 9, the U.S. State Department said it had not received any such request. But U.S. officials gave tacit approval to Morocco's action.

This was to ensure that the journalists saw Robben Island as it was "on a normal Monday." Gen. Roux said neither prisoners nor staff was prepared for the press.

"Over the past 15 years," said Gen. Roux, "all sorts of allegations have been made against Robben Island. It has been called a place which is something like a barren rock, the Alcatraz of South Africa -- it's been compared even with Devil's Island."

"But treatment of prisoners here adheres to the International Standard Minimum Rules accepted by the United Nations in 1955."

## EYES ON ZAIRES



After more than a month, the rebel forces controlled about a third of Shaba Province, and were close to capturing the key town of Kolwezi, the heart of Zaire's copper industry which produces 65 per cent of its foreign exchange.

The fighting in Shaba has underscored what has been an open secret in Washington for many years: That the Zaire military is poorly organised, undisciplined, corrupt and ineffective in battle. Irregular payments and salaries as low as \$20 per month have not made for deep loyalty.

According to informed sources, the Katangese rebels' success has been welcomed in other parts of the country. Zaire is in the midst of its deepest economic crisis since Mr. Mobutu took power in 1965. It is more than \$2 billion in debt, teetering on the verge of bankruptcy, with inflation over 50 per cent and growing shortages and deteriorating living conditions.

Few observers were surprised that the Katangese, apparently associated with the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo (NFLC) which has claimed responsibility for the offensive, were reportedly welcomed as liberators by the local populace.

Analysts say that Mr. Mobutu, one of the richest men in the world with palatial estates in Europe and each province in Zaire, has been facing increasing opposition at the highest levels of his military, and within his own ruling party, the Popular Revolutionary Movement (MPR).

Mr. Mobutu's political survival is attributed to his having woven together a nation in a patchwork of patronage system exchanging wealth and privilege for fealty, cutting across tribal lines.

While an inefficient but quasi-functional hierarchy has held the country together, spending on ostentatious programmes like a 40-mile super highway

from the capital, Kinshasa, to one of his palatial estates has led to a stagnant economy ignoring much needed agricultural development.

The rebellion in Shaba has appeared to strike a popular nerve against the background of growing discontent in the face of deteriorating conditions. The rebel forces could cut off the copper and other minerals (copper, zinc, uranium, etc.) it could cripple the Mobutu regime. This would then test the coherency of the opposition.

According to well-informed African sources, the NFLC is comprised largely of underground and exiled Congolese (they reject the name Zaire, as identified with Mr. Mobutu) including some members of the first independence government of Mr. Patrice Lumumba.

While in Southern Africa last year, I got the impression that the NFLC seeks to create a broad united front opposition to unsettle Mr. Mobutu. So far, there has been no indication of the scope of the opposition to Mr. Mobutu outside Shaba.

Even if the influx of new, experienced troops and weapons repulses the Shaba offensive, it may have already triggered enough latent discontent to lead to a coup or other rebellions.

One big question that looms ahead is what the OAU response to Mr. Mobutu's invitation to foreign African troops and mercenaries to intervene will be. Non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations is a cardinal principle of the OAU, and as in Angola, the Zaire conflict may accentuate a growing rift between the more conservative pro-Western states (Ivory Coast, Zaire, Gabon, Morocco, Tunisia, Senegal, etc.) and more radical states (i.e. Guinea, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Nigeria). But for Washington, the intervention appears to have saved what might have been an embarrassing decision whether or not to bail out a key ally.

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## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6 :	18:30	Big v
10:00 Quran	20:00	News
10:15 Cartoons	Channel 3 :	
10:35 Encyclopaedia Britannica	19:30	Relig
10:55 Arabic series	20:30	Arab
11:20 Three stooges	21:20	Repor
11:45 Religious programme	Channel 6 :	
12:30 Cultural film	19:30	News
12:45 Arabic series	19:45	Varie
14:00 Varieties	20:30	Geogr
14:30 Soccer match	21:10	Best
16:00 Doc Elliot	22:00	News
16:45 Arabic feature	22:15	Kabir



# King Hussein: Jordan has the richest resource of all: It's youth

THE following are excerpts from the speech of His Majesty King Hussein at American University, Washington, D.C., April 27, 1977, when he was awarded a honorary doctorate of law:

"Ladies and gentlemen, the resident of your distinguished university has had a long and close relationship with many of the Middle East. For years as I have worked diligently and tirelessly in the search for a Middle East peace. He was deeply involved in the feelings of leadership and the controversies of the area. He was a frequent visitor to Jordan -- often accompanied by Dr. Kissinger. In a region, they could have been billed as the Lone Ranger and the Cisco Kid.

"I welcome this friendly reunion. My thoughts are prompted by a sense of the immense responsibility of a head of state toward the young people of his nation. In Jordan, where the population is under 16, I where every third person is a student, the responsibility is particularly vital one. For me, as King at a young age, a circumstance that, I think, served me well in comprehending the dreams and needs of an entire generation. I was 17 and still a student when I became King. Naturally, I ought with me all the high idealism and confident hopes of youth -- and, I must confess, a fair amount of the immature energy of that age.

From the beginning, I felt close and anxious affinity to the youth of my country, the members of my generation. I wanted to be not only a monarch, but their representative as well. I wanted to share with them an experience of growth on a deeply personal and human level. I felt honest and open communication with them. Now, 25 years later, I would like to think that I have succeeded and we have grown closer together as brothers and sisters, sharing the many experiences of mutual trust, loyalty and love.

Jordan is still a young country but we have made considerable progress. Despite economic difficulties, constant political stress, and recurring military confrontations, we have advanced economically and socially.

"This was accomplished without the benefit of natural resources that some of our neighbors possess. There is no oil beneath our sands -- at least none has been discovered. Some people claim this is a hidden advantage. I have been told it 'builds character.' That may be so. Certainly, one is compelled to work harder.

"But the truth of the matter is that Jordan has, perhaps, the richest resource of all -- a young, intelligent, energetic people. And we have placed our hopes on that. Our highest priority is, and has been, the education of our young. Like most Arab youth, they have an intense desire for knowledge -- and they seek to acquire it at its highest and most disciplined level.

"As a society, the Arabs were in decline from 1500 to 1900. The present cultural and political renaissance of the Arab World is only sixty years old. It originated with the fight for independence in 1916, when my great-grandfather, Sharif Hussein, raised the banner of Arab nationalism that ended 400 dark years of Ottoman domination. It marked our national rebirth and enabled us to begin to devote our energies to redevelop our nation and enrich the quality of our lives.

"The progress in Jordan has been quite dramatic. Thirty years ago, our capital city, Amman, was a sleepy little desert town. Today, it is a modern center serving the entire Middle East. Our people are ambitious and hard-working. We believe in the work ethic, free enterprise and an open society. Our educational system is free and compulsory to the ninth grade. We have raised our national literacy rate to almost 70 per cent -- one of the highest in the Arab World. Twenty-seven per cent of our college-age youth attend institutions of higher learning. We spend seven per cent of our annual gross product on education.

"The roots of our educational system are nourished in Arabic culture and Islamic heritage. But we draw heavily on Western educational ideas and standards. We believe that through this combination of classical tradition and modern technology, new generations of Jordanians can enter this modern age with the benefits of both, thereby avoiding the spiritual alienation and search for identity which plague so many today.

"There is also a new generation of women in Jordan. The common stereotype of the Arab woman needs little description. You are familiar with it -- a veiled and oppressed individual, confined to a harem. The truth is, our women's battle for liberation dates from the American suffrage movement. While Arab men were struggling for political independence, Arab women were struggling to shed the veil. Today, in many Arab countries, that veil and all it represents is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

"We cannot continue to divert precious resources for wars we do not want and cannot afford. Our young people, like young people everywhere, do not want war. They know war is an arch enemy and that without peace there can be no lasting growth or prosperity.



HUSSEIN HONORED -- His Majesty King Hussein receives an honorary doctor of law degree during ceremonies at the American University in Washington Wednesday. At left is Mr. Joseph Sisco, president of the university. (AP wirephoto).

"In the span of my lifetime, our area has never enjoyed peace. But it has been, and continues to be, my ultimate goal -- and that of my people.

"But, one hand cannot clap alone, and we in the Arab World cannot alone create or impose that peace. The Arab-Israeli conflict is not our creation. It was imposed upon us. It is the only trend of history that has been going against our national progress, development and movement toward independence. The dismemberment of Palestine and the progressive expansion of Israel in the Arab World runs counter to the natural flow of history. This came about initially at a time when the colonial powers had overwhelming superiority of force in our area. The present occupation runs counter to the process of decolonization in the world, and the principle of self-determination now deeply rooted in international thinking.

"It should not be so difficult to understand that after thirty years and four costly wars, nearly three million Palestinians in exile or under Israeli occupation still insist on their rights.

"It is obvious that justice must be done to the Palestinian people. Israel needs to redefine its national goals in peaceful and constructive terms instead of the present military and territorial terms.

"Israel must make the historic decision to live with its environment rather than continue to fight against it. She must address herself to the legitimate grievances of the Palestinians, those who were expelled and uprooted from their homeland must exercise the right of return or compensation. Those who have lived, since 1967, under Israeli occupation must be allowed to exercise their right to self-determination, including their right to establish a national political entity after Israeli withdrawal. This is the only viable and moral definition of the idea that President Carter boldly expressed when he called for 'a homeland for the Palestinians.' When Israel has withdrawn from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, and when the Palestinian people have established their national political entity, a binding and total peace can be secured and guaranteed. The Arab side agrees to this. We in Jordan support the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination in their own homeland. We are ready to establish strong ties with the Palestinian national entity on a voluntary and brotherly basis.

"We, in the Arab World, have a deep historic experience in pluralism, co-existence with internal and external realities and tolerant peace. We have no fear of resuming this tradition if our rights are not violated and our dignity not undermined. The Israelis will have to learn this experience which may be more difficult, but certainly more rewarding, than learning to live with war.

"My current visit to Washington heightens my hopes. I dare to contemplate that soon weapons can be put down. I want to bear the tracks of bulldozers, not tanks ... the footsteps of travellers, not troops. Let war be banished from our lands forever, so that we may engage our minds and energies in the development of the area.

"As your oldest and closest Arab friend, we ask that you exert all of your efforts to help bring peace to our area. We all have an important stake in the outcome. I am convinced that with the dedication and cooperation of all concerned, peace can be achieved."

## Jordan, Syria to unify civil defence laws

DAMASCUS, (JNA). -- Jordan and Syria have reached agreement on the unification of their civil defence laws and regulations, as well as the unification of training methods and programmes. It was learned here Thursday. Joint courses are to be held in Amman and Damascus.

The two countries also agreed to bolster coordination between their civil defence machineries.

The Jordanian and Syrian teams headed by the Director General of the Jordanian Civil Defence, Maj.-Gen. Khaled Al Tarawneh, and Director General of Syrian Civil Defence Abdul Ghani Jamal, concluded their meeting here Thursday.

## Prince Hassan recommends industrial seminar

AMMAN (JNA). -- His Highness Prince Hassan the Viceroy Thursday recommended holding a seminar grouping Jordanian industrialists and government departments concerned to discuss difficulties facing local industry and so-called production to fulfill the needs of Jordan's domestic and export markets.

The Viceroy's made his call during an inspection tour of industries in Zarqa and Sweileh, on which he was accompanied by the minister of industry and commerce.

## SURGEONS OPEN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

AMMAN (JNA). -- The Fifth Annual Conference of the Jordanian Surgeons' Association opened at the Professional Syndicates Complex here Thursday.

The chairman of the association, Dr. Nabih Mu'ammir, said the conference was meant to motivate reading, research and the exchange of information.

Dr. Selwyn Taylor, Professor of Surgery at London's Ham-mersmith University is taking part in the conference.

# Cereal Workshop ends 5-day meet

AMMAN (JNA). -- The Fourth Regional Winter Cereal Workshop (Barley), an international seminar on the improvement of cereal production, concluded a five-day session here Thursday with a recommendation that technical institutes be set up for the development of seed production and seed distribution to farmers, specially in areas where the rainfall average is below 200 mm.

The seminar also recommended making available scientific information to institutions that serve farmers, particularly in the production of improved seeds. The seminar called for the training of personnel engaged in scientific research, who would transmit the results of their research to the farmers.

Participants thanked Prince Hassan the Viceroy for opening the seminar.

At the conclusive session, held at the University of Jordan delegates from Egypt, the United States, and the Mexican Smith Organisation spoke on ways followed in their countries to improve and increase production of cereals. Delegations also looked at reports and papers on the subject of improving barley production, and fighting plant diseases.

Some 150 agricultural experts and researchers from forty countries took part in the five-day seminar which was organized by the International Centre for Agricultural Research of Arid Areas at Aleppo, the International Centre for the Development of Wheat and Maize in Mexico and the Faculty of Agriculture at the U.S. Montana University, in cooperation with the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture and the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan.

Prince Hassan Thursday morning gave a breakfast in honour of the participants in the seminar who will be leaving here Friday for Syria to look into the Syrian experiment in cereal improvement and to visit the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Arid Areas in Aleppo.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	139.7	140.1
French franc	66.7	67.0
Swiss franc	131.3	131.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6
Saudi riyal	93.4	93.3
Lebanese pound	108.7	109.2
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	945.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1140.0	1150.0
Egyptian pound	480.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	510.0	520.0
UAE dirham	84.5	85.2

## Work to start on grain silos

AMMAN (JNA). -- The Cabinet Thursday gave the go ahead for construction work to start on two grain silos in Amman and Ajlun, each unit to accommodate 50,000 tonnes.

Work on the project will begin within two months and is expected to be completed within a maximum of 22 months.

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# ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

## Developing countries call on industrial nations to pursue economic growth

WASHINGTON, April 28 (R). — Developing countries yesterday called for adequate economic growth among the stronger industrialised nations to sustain the world economic countries.

The call, mainly directed at the United States, West Germany and Japan, came in a communiqué issued after two days of meetings involving finance ministers and technical experts from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Economic Planning Commissioner Robert Gardiner of Ghana, chairman of the 24-country group, told reporters that the less developed countries were anxious about what they saw as "a marked low-down in economic activity in the industrial countries during the second half of 1976."

The communiqué said that to counter this trend "adequate expansion policies should be pursued by the surplus industrial countries to sustain the economic recovery."

After their meetings, the third world ministers joined ministers from the industrial-

ed countries in discussions about the world economy and the financial problems of countries with severe balance-of-payments difficulties.

Mr. Gardiner, chairman of the group which brings together eight ministers from each of the three developing regions, told journalists that, at their next meeting in September, the 24 states would examine the implications for the U.S. economy of President Carter's decision to drop a planned 50 dollar-per person tax rebate.

President Carter withdrew his tax rebate proposal two weeks ago, saying that the U.S. economy did not need it any more.

The message to the stronger industrialised countries from Mr. Gardiner and his colleagues was being pushed home at meetings later tomorrow and Friday.

The two committees involved in the meetings represent the interests of all the 130 member countries of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its sister agency, the World

Bank. The former deals with economic and aid issues and the latter with the global economic outlook and international monetary affairs.

Mr. Gardiner underlined the point made in his ministerial group's communiqué that the non-oil producing developing countries were not getting sufficient benefits from the world economic recovery which began in 1976.

"These countries are still hesitating with serious balance of payments problems," he said.

Mr. Gardiner said that in the second half of 1976 the annual rate of expansion of non-oil trade had declined to about seven per cent compared with about 14 per cent in the first half of the year.

Despite the reduction in the size of the payments deficit last year, the communiqué said developing nations would not be able to attain their economic growth targets unless special means were taken to increase

If this trend continued it would aggravate the problems of the developing countries, Mr. Gardiner said.

The ministers' communiqué said the financial imbalance suffered by the poorer non-oil countries as a result of exporting less than they imported was 28 billion dollars in 1976.

This was less than the 1975 figure of 38.4 billion dollars. Projections for this year put the amount at about the same as 1976, the communiqué added.

Despite the reduction in the size of the payments deficit last year, the communiqué said developing nations would not be able to attain their economic growth targets unless special means were taken to increase

the amount of money available to them through a variety of different schemes.

The statement also urged a reduction in barriers raised against the exports of the developing nations.

The ministers called for the speedy adoption by the IMF of a special supplementary credit facility totalling around 16 billion dollars proposed by IMF Managing Director Johannes Witteveen.

This "Witteveen facility" would receive contributions from both the oil exporting countries and the richest industrial nations and make loans to all those IMF member countries facing balance of payments problems.

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## Credit Suisse Bank scandal tarnishes Swiss banking image

ZURICH, April 28 (AFP). — The Credit Suisse banking scandal which could involve the biggest loss suffered by a Swiss bank in the postwar era, has severely shaken this country's exclusive banking community.

This was reflected in newspaper headlines today which spoke of a "banking earthquake" and "a wind of folly" in the banking world.

The disclosure two weeks ago of a massive misuse of funds deposited with the Credit Suisse's Chiasso Branch has tarnished the image of Swiss banks firstly because the scandal involves one of the most respected banking houses -- the 120-year old Credit Suisse -- and secondly because losses, according to some reports, could exceed the 25 million Swiss francs (just under 100 million dollars) first reported when the scandal began.

These reports have received indirect backing through an official statement announcing possible aid in the range of 3,000 million Swiss francs (12,000 million dollars).

The statement said the Swiss National Bank -- the Central Bank and the two closest rivals of the Credit Suisse, the Swiss Banking Corporation and the Swiss Union Bank, were prepared to mobilise such assistance if needed.

Up to now, the biggest loss suffered by any single Swiss-based bank totalled 230 million Swiss francs (nearly 9 million dollars) and resulted from unauthorised foreign exchange speculation by staff of the Lugano Branch of the British-owned Lloyds International Bank.

Bankers here view the most serious aspect of the scandal as the doubt it has cast on the integrity of the Swiss banking system because outright fraud is involved and not simply losses incurred by doubtful handling of foreign exchange operations.

On the stock exchange, Swiss shares were depressed across the board yesterday with the banking sector hardest hit. The Swiss credit share itself, quoted at 2,650 francs last Friday, took a tumble on Monday after the news of the arrest and was down to 1,950 francs at one point yesterday. The bank

bought its own stock to halt the slide.

The share fared slightly better today apparently after intervention by several banks on the market. But the recovery could also signal a return to calm. Likewise, the Swiss franc recovered yesterday after feeling the impact of the scandal yesterday.

The Credit Suisse Bank with a turnover of 40,000 million Swiss francs (nearly 16,000 million dollars) last year and net profits of 200 million francs (80 million dollars), should in fact be in a position to support its losses, whatever the amount given the possibility of aid from other banks.

The bank has already announced that the clients of the Chiasso Branch will be repaid 75 per cent of their losses immediately, with the balance to be paid at a later date.

According to reports here, the three men carried out their operations through a double accounting system without the general management's knowledge. What worries bankers here is that no one can affirm that the banking houses could not be hit by similar problems in future.

The liquidations of the Credit Suisse management in producing facts and the clumsy wording of the official statement associating 3,000 million franc U.S. backing for the bank were seen here as factors contributing heavily to the sharp actions yesterday on the stock exchange, the foreign exchange market and in the bank themselves, which were faced with withdrawals of funds by customers.

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The Chiasso Branch manager was detained on Monday on charges of improper management and falsification of documents after having allegedly transferred money deposited with the branch to a Liechtenstein company which in turn invested the funds in a number of Italian companies, the management of which has been described as questionable.

The manager, Ernst Kuhrmeier, and his two assistants, Mairad Perler and Claudio Laffranchi, also detained on the same charges, are said to have placed a total of 2,500 million Swiss francs (1,000 million dollars) through the Liechtenstein Insurance Company. Experts here believe it will be very hard for the Credit Suisse to recover all this money even if it has taken over some of the Italian firms in which the money was invested.

According to reports here, the three men carried out their operations through a double accounting system without the general management's knowledge. What worries bankers here is that no one can affirm that the banking houses could not be hit by similar problems in future.

The liquidations of the Credit Suisse management in producing facts and the clumsy wording of the official statement associating 3,000 million franc U.S. backing for the bank were seen here as factors contributing heavily to the sharp actions yesterday on the stock exchange, the foreign exchange market and in the bank themselves, which were faced with withdrawals of funds by customers.

On the stock exchange, Swiss shares were depressed across the board yesterday with the banking sector hardest hit. The Swiss credit share itself, quoted at 2,650 francs last Friday, took a tumble on Monday after the news of the arrest and was down to 1,950 francs at one point yesterday. The bank

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## U.S. oil imports exceed \$4 billion in March

WASHINGTON, April 28 (R). — America's bill for imported oil rose above four billion dollars in March, pushing the country's trade balance in a record deficit for the fourth time in the past five months, the government said today.



FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1977

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** There could be some confusion in your mind early in the day, but overall concepts turn to your advantage later. You find it possible to benefit by doing good deeds for others.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have new ideas which are good but you have to do some research before you put them in operation. Obtain the data you need.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make sure you first improve your appearance before you go out socially and make the right impression on others.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Arrange to entertain good friends at your abode. Ask them to bring their friends, who can also become yours.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Exercise much care in motion everywhere today and avoid danger and expense. Sidestep one who is troublesome.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study your financial status and do whatever will add to your present abundance. A new project needs careful analysis.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can easily gain a personal goal by seeking the advice of a good friend. Be sensible when dealing with others.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Attend to small chores that have been piling up so you will have time for recreation later in the day. Strive for more harmony with mate.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try not to criticize a loyal friend who may be upset over own problems now. Forget social affair where arguments could erupt.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study the tasks ahead of you and figure out the best way to handle them. Relax at home with family tonight.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A new set of circumstances present themselves now so be sure to obtain the right advice from an expert. Widen your horizons.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Your hunches are erroneous today so be sure to use only your mature judgment or you could easily get into trouble.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Talk over future plans with associates now and come to a final understanding. Sidestep one who stands in the way of progress.

### MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. It's you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person the Jordan Times - Al Ra'i building, on University Rd.

### TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

#### DOC. ELLIOT: THE GOLD MINE

Doc. Elliot urges for added safety measures in gold mine to avoid its collapse.

#### BIG VALLEY: THE BATTLE OF MINERAL SPRINGS

Barkleys help inhabitants of old city fight for existence as it is threatened by a new and modern one erected nearby.

**GEORGE AND MIDRED: FAMILY PLANNING** George is unhappy about the prospect of his mother law living with them.

**KOJAK: A SHIELD OF MURDER PT. I** Kojak is subjected to pressures to stop investigations of the attempted murder of the deputy district attorney.

### OUT AND ABOUT

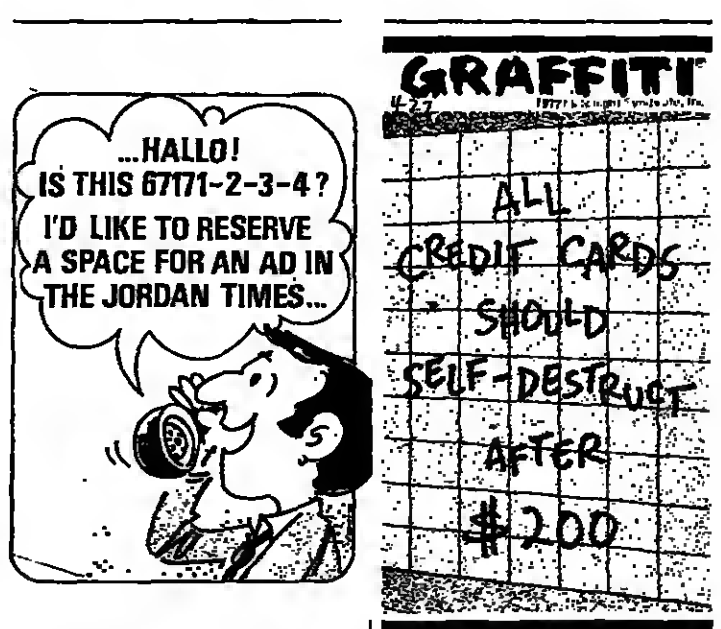
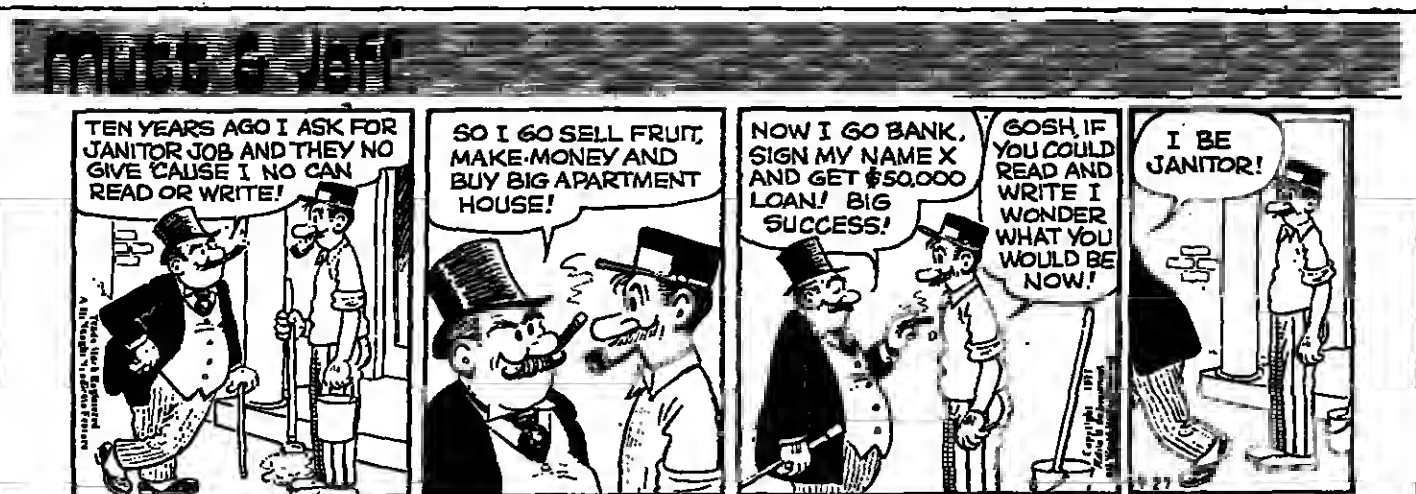
#### CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service order by phone.

#### THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25392. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sour Wa Sour" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.



**WORLD RECORDS**  
The shortest correspondence on record was that between Victor Marie Hugo (1802-85) and his publisher Hurst and Blackett in 1862. The author was on holiday and anxious to know how his new novel "Les Misérables" was selling. He wrote "??". The reply was "??".

### THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



**MOBILE SATELLITE TRACKING STATION** - This satellite tracking aerial, a mere 4.5 metres in diameter, forms part of a mobile tracking station unveiled at this year's Hannover Fair.

The air-conditioned container alongside the aerial houses the station's communications and operational systems. Mobile tracking stations can be rushed to disaster areas and oil rigs or research platforms.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable. South deals.  
**NORTH**  
♠ J75  
♥ J83  
♦ 8643  
♣ K72  
**WEST**  
♠ 1064  
♥ Q7652  
♦ 72  
♣ Q93  
**EAST**  
♠ Q932  
♥ A9  
♦ K95  
♣ J854

**South**  
♠ AK8  
♥ K104  
♦ AQJ10  
♣ A106  
**The bidding:**  
South West North East  
2NT Pass 3NT Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Five of ♠.

The time to consider how you intend playing the hand is before you follow to the first trick. Any other time may be too late!

There was little to the auction. South decided that his teos gave his hand added "body," so he opened two o trump, showing 22-24 points, and North had just enough to raise to game.

West led his fourth-best heart, and declarer was not over-impressed with the dummy that appeared. The heart lead meant that declarer had six top tricks. Obviously, he would have to develop diamonds if he was to make his contract. He would probably need two finesses in the suit if he wanted to score four tricks. The trouble was that he had only one sure entry to dummy. However, declarer realized that the opening lead offered

a chance to develop a second entry to the table. If West was leading away from both missing heart honors, declarer could get the entry

immediately by rising with dummy's jack of hearts. But declarer decided that it was more likely that the honora would be split, so he elected

to play the eight. East rose with the ace, and most declarers would have blown the contract there and then by following with a low heart.

Fortunately, declarer realized that his combined J-10 in the suit guaranteed a stopper. Since West was likely to hold the queen of hearts for

the opening lead, there was nothing to gain and perhaps a lot to lose by playing low. So declarer jettisoned the king of hearts under the ace!

Now there was no way declarer could be stopped from getting to dummy twice—once with the king of clubs and once with the jack of

hearts. Since East did, in fact, hold the king of diamonds twice guarded, declarer was able to bring in the whole diamond suit with the help of two finesses. By creating a second entry to the table, declarer was able to score two spade tricks, one heart, four diamonds and two clubs for his contract.

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**RANOB**  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]  
**TAABE**  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]  
**ZARWID**  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]  
**YINTTE**  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Print surprise answer here: " [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] " (Answers tomorrow)  
Yesterday's Jumbles: BARGE MIDGE ALWAYS CATNIP  
Answer: Known for making "advances" — A LENDER

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**ACROSS**  
1. Orial  
4. Pepper plant  
7. Genus of maples  
11. Large flatfish  
13. Russian convention  
14. Promote  
15. Musical work  
16. Oxalis  
17. Vestment  
18. Stimulate  
21. Lariat  
22. Crib  
23. Luten  
24. Samese coin  
26. Desire  
27. Samovar  
28. Gun  
29. Implements  
31. Treasury  
32. Viceroy  
33. Palm leaf  
34. Habitat plant  
35. Advance  
39. Former  
40. Resilient  
41. Danish measure  
42. Gather, as grouse  
43. Bird  
**DOWN**  
1. Haggard heroine  
2. "Good King"  
3. Drink  
4. Against the mast  
5. Herb genus  
6. Corroded  
7. Spice  
8. Head-shaped  
9. Develops  
10. Level  
11. Creamy white  
12. Athlete  
13. Emissary  
14. Idyllic  
15. Edit  
16. Norse sea goddess  
17. Vetch plant  
18. Explosive  
19. Cauchy  
20. Deceives  
21. Ancient  
22. Outer garment  
23. Tissue  
24. Heraldic wreath  
25. Feigning dummy  
26. Suffix denoting origin  
27. Dickens' character  
28. Medieval shield



## Mistake preceded blow-out on rig

STAVANGER, Norway, April 28 (R). — The oil company operating the runaway well in the North Sea admitted today, after two failed attempts to shut off escaping oil, that a vital piece of equipment on top of the well had been installed upside-down on Friday night.

The device, a massive valve known to oilmen as a BOP (blow-out preventer), played a key role in two attempts this morning to turn off the tap on the well beneath Bravo platform in Norway's Ekofisk field, operated by Phillips Petroleum Company.

An emergency team, including two American experts, working in a shower of oil and water on the rig actually shut off the oil for 30 seconds this morning. They reported to shore: "We've closed it down. The oil has stopped."

But almost immediately oil and gas at 280 kgs. per sq. cm. pressure forced through

the valve and the well gushed again.

Under prolonged questioning at a press conference here, Phillips Chief Engineer Robert Archambeault said a mistake had been made on Friday night before the blow-out when the valve was installed upside-down.

Mr. Archambeault and Mr. Gordon Goering, Phillips Regional Manager, said several contractors were at work on Bravo rig when the mistake was made and responsibility could not be assigned until a special commission had reported.

"The fact that the BOP was on upside-down had nothing to do with the blow-out," Mr. Goering said.

But Mr. Archambeault added: "There was a good possibility today that the second attempt to shear off the pipe would have succeeded if the BOP had been the right way up."

## U.S. stops delivery of arms to Ethiopia

WASHINGTON, April 28 (R). — The United States has stopped delivery of nearly \$100 million worth of arms to Ethiopia following the Addis Ababa government's decision to close most American facilities there, government sources said yesterday.

The White House decision covered previously approved requests for military equipment, the sources said. They said all weapons shipments to Ethiopia had ceased.

The State and Defense Departments were preparing to review Ethiopia's request for such as F-5 fighter planes, M-60 tanks and ammunition.

The Soviet Union agreed last December to supply weapons

and other military equipment to Ethiopia and would probably make up losses caused by any U.S. cancellations, the sources said.

For over 20 years the U.S. has been virtually Ethiopia's only source of military supplies.

But relations between the two countries have deteriorated since the state's leftward swing following the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie three years ago and the installation of a revolutionary government.

About 325 U.S. officials and other dependents were affected by the Ethiopian government's order to close five American installations and remove their staff, delivered on April 23.

## Namibia talks go on in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, April 28 (Agencies). — Special envoys from five Western members of the United Nations Security Council today resumed their talks here with South African government officials on the future of Namibia (South West Africa).

The representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, are urging South Africa to withdraw its troops from Namibia, negotiate with the main nationalist group SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation).

### ISRAEL WILL

### OPEN LISBON

### EMBASSY NEXT

### MONTH, SAYS

### KNESSET V.P.

LISBON, April 28 (R). — Israel plans to set up its first embassy in Lisbon next month, according to Mr. Moshe Chachal, Vice President of the Knesset in an interview yesterday with the Portuguese news agency ANOP.

Mr. Chachal said the Israeli government expected the Portuguese to send an ambassador to Israel next September or October. "This will be a great year for relations between our two countries," Mr. Chachal was quoted as saying before leaving for Tel Aviv after attending celebrations here of the third anniversary of Portugal's revolution.

He said agreement on the normalisation of relations was reached at a meeting in Amsterdam recently between Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal and Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon. Both were attending a session of the Socialist International.

tion) and agree to U.N. supervised elections.

Today's meeting with South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha lasted 90 minutes. It followed similar meetings here yesterday. Another round of talks was scheduled for later this evening.

Before and after today's meeting Mr. Botha had discussions with representatives of the Pretoria-sponsored constitutional conference on Namibia, which is taking place in the Namibian capital Windhoek.

An atmosphere of secrecy surrounded the talks. Diplomatic sources close to the delegations and South African officials refused to discuss them.

"If they are making progress they will probably continue to say nothing," one Western diplomatic source said. "These are very quiet, behind-the-scenes discussions and no one wants to say anything that might jeopardise their chances of success."

The chief United States delegate, Mr. Don McHenry, was the only black person at the talks. He is a deputy of America's United Nations Ambassador, Mr. Andrew Young.

The talks are expected to last until Friday.

## In unprecedented acts, CIA tells of employees' dismissal, authorises publication of budget

WASHINGTON, April 28 (Agencies). — Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director Stansfield Turner said yesterday he had dismissed two agency employees for questionable activities although they did nothing illegal or improper.

Admiral Turner confirmed a Washington Post front-page story by Watergate reporter Bob Woodward that the two men were dismissed for helping a former colleague win overseas contracts for explosives, detonating devices and other equipment.

The new head of the CIA told the Senate Intelligence committee that neither of the dismissed men could be accused of illegal activity, but they had shown a lack of good judgment and sensitivity to the best interests of the agency.

Neither Admiral Turner nor the agency itself said where the explosives, detonating devices and other material were destined but the Post reported they were for Libya.

Admiral Turner's public remarks on the dismissals marked a departure from past CIA policy of refusing to comment on internal agency matters.

The U.S. intelligence community has been under attack during the past two years for questionable activities and reluctance to discipline employees caught in allegedly illegal dealings.

Admiral Turner said he called in top CIA officials yesterday to tell them that the strict standards of propriety must

## Pope Paul, Coggan open Christian unity talks

VATICAN CITY, April 28 (R). — Pope Paul and Dr. Donald Coggan, the Archbishop of Canterbury, today discussed greater efforts to bring unity to the world's 600 million Roman Catholics and 65 million Anglicans.

It was the first meeting between the 79-year-old Pontiff and archbishop, who became Anglican leader two years ago.

A joint declaration about the next stage in efforts towards unity is expected after a second meeting tomorrow, when the two leaders will pray together in the Vatican's Sistine Chapel.

They are likely to discuss three study documents which tried to find common ground between Catholics and Anglicans in ancient disputes about the power of the Pope, the Eucharist and towards priesthood.

The two leaders are thought likely to touch on a recent decision to authorise the ordination of Anglican women priests — an issue strongly opposed by the Vatican.

## Life imprisonment for Baader-Meinhof group

STUTTGART, West Germany, April 28 (R). — The three leaders of the Baader-Meinhof group were jailed for life here today at the end of West Germany's longest and most spectacular urban guerrilla trial.

Security round government leaders and officers throughout the country was immediately

stepped up to avert possible reprisals by the group's followers, government sources said.

Defendants Mr. Andreas Baader, Mr. Jan Carl Raspe and Miss Gudrun Ensslin, had been on trial in a specially built bomb-proof courtroom for 23 months, charged with murdering four U.S. soldiers and injuring scores of other people in bomb and shooting attacks in 1972.

Each was sentenced to 'life imprisonment for setting off the bombs at American army installations in Heidelberg and Frankfurt where the four servicemen died.

The court imposed an additional 15-year term on each for four other bomb attacks — on police stations in Munich and Augsburg, on the Conservative Springer publishing house in Hamburg and on a High Court judge whose wife was seriously injured by a bomb planted in his car.

The prosecution had called for stiffer penalties — three life sentences for each defendant.

Verdicts were announced by

presiding Judge Eberhard Foth in a white-walled courtroom which resembled a disused film set.

Mr. Baader, Mr. Raspe and Miss Ensslin have been on hunger strike for the past month in protest at prison conditions and at the bugging of conversations between them and their lawyers. Officials have admitted the bugging.

Their personal counsel — they were also represented by court-appointed lawyers — have said the three were politically-motivated guerrillas fighting against American imperialism.

In a two-hour and 40 minutes summary today, however, Herr Foth rejected defence claims that he had presided over a political trial. "Politics has been left outside the door of this trial, where it belongs," he commented.

Under West German law, life imprisonment theoretically means convicts stay in jail until they die. But a Justice Ministry spokesman said today that people sentenced to life terms are normally freed after between 13 and 22 years in detention.

## Israeli army officially criticised

TEL AVIV, April 28 (AFP). — The Israeli state auditor yesterday published the severest criticism yet levelled against the Israeli army for its waste and mismanagement.

The annual report, only three weeks before the parliamentary elections, has stunned the public and shaken the civil service.

For the report also attacks certain departments in the Finance Ministry.

The auditor said there was "enormous waste" in army depots and arsenals and "indications that there have been thefts amounting to several million pounds in them."

So far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, the auditor singled out the Tax Department for special mention. The report said that up to December, 1976, only 52 per cent of people who are taxable kept accounts as laid down by law.

## U.K. immigrants describe new nationality proposals as "racial discrimination"

LONDON, April 28 (AFP). — New Labour government proposals to draw a legal distinction between British nationals from the United Kingdom and those from Commonwealth countries were today described as "racial discrimination" by immigrant groups. The proposals, contained in a "Green Paper" published yesterday, would entitle citizens from the Commonwealth, protectorates and colonies to hold British passports but would not give them automatic right of entry to Britain. Under existing laws, many millions of people are "British Subjects" and entitled to hold a British passport. The law has been amended 40 times since 1948. The proposals were welcomed by the Conservative Party today but representatives of immigrants said the document was a tool for discrimination against those who would get only "second class nationality."

## Official China publishes Mao's verdict on Cultural Revolution

PEKING, April 28 (R). — For the first time the official Chinese press yesterday published Chairman Mao Tse-tung's verdict on the Cultural Revolution which plunged the country into tumult a decade ago. A commentary published in three major journals reported that the late Mao considered the revolution 70 per cent successful and 30 per cent "mistaken."

It indicated the 30 per cent mainly referred to the violence and near-anarchy which gripped areas of China between 1966 and 1969 and blamed this on purged radical leaders in-

cluding Chairman Mao's widow Chiang Ching.

Until recently the press described the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" in glowing terms, praising the changes it brought about.

Months ago the late Mao's verdict on the revolution was issued to officials at Communist Party briefings. But it did not appear in print until yesterday's commentary, prepared jointly by the party newspaper People's Daily and the theoretical journal Red Flag.

Analysts have been waiting to see whether the new leader-

ship of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will issue a re-assessment of the Cultural Revolution — a period often represented as the revolutionary high tide of Communist China's 27-year history.

In publishing Chairman Mao's assessment that the revolution was not wholly successful, the leadership appeared to indicate disapproval of the most violent episodes of the revolution analysts said.

The commentary accused the "gang of four" radical leaders of organising "beating-smashing-looting elements, embezzlers and grafters... monsters, ghosts, hippies, hooligans, and social scum."

It denounced the four radicals — Mme. Chiang Ching, Mr. Chang Chun-chiao, Mr. Wang Hung-wen, and Mr. Yao Wen-yuan — as the chief criminals who sabotaged the Cultural Revolution.

The four all rose to political prominence during the period. The commentary said since they were purged last October the Communist Party Central Committee had amassed evidence which proved they were counter-revolutionaries and not leftists.

## London's evening papers may merge

LONDON, April 28 (R). — In the face of strenuous union objections, London's two afternoon newspapers yesterday looked on the brink of merging into one.

All week reports have buzzed round Fleet Street, that the 150-year-old Evening Standard was about to be absorbed by the rival Evening News.

On Tuesday night the Evening Standard Chairman, Charles Wintour, cast doubt on the deal, saying: "There has been no signature."

But reports persisted that a majority on the Standard's Board of Directors favoured the deal as a means of raising cash for the struggling Daily Express, a morning paper staple.

A management spokesman at Associated Newspapers, the company owning the Evening News, said the firm's Chairman, Vere Harcourt, would address the staffs of both papers on Friday.

"You can draw your own conclusions," commented Mr. Michael Rothwell, Journalists' Union leader on the Evening News.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

\* UNITED NATIONS, April 28 (AFP). — A meeting between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is not ruled out before the end of this year, Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Services Director Latif Maksudov told a press conference here yesterday.

\* KUWAIT, April 28 (R). — A senior Syrian official said in an interview published here today that Israel might raise the existing tension in the Middle East into a new military confrontation. Dr. Abdul Ghani Al Rafiqi, Assistant Foreign Minister, told the newspaper Al Hadaf that Israel might seize any opportunity "to launch an aggression against the Arabs in general and south Lebanon in particular."

\* WASHINGTON, April 28 (R). — The United States conducted an underground nuclear test yesterday at its Nevada test site, the Energy Research and Development Administration said. The test was the second this year by the United States.

\* ARBIL, Iraq, April 28 (R). — The chief administrator of Iraqi Kurdistan has called on Kurdish rebel leader Jalal Talabani to come to terms with the government by negotiation. "We are prepared to discuss matters with Mr. Talabani," Mr. Hashem Agrawy, Chairman of the 12-member Executive Council (cabinet) of what is now officially known as "the Autonomous Region" said in an interview in the region's capital, Arbil. But he added: "Mr. Talabani is finished. The Kurdish people are satisfied with autonomy."

\* TEL AVIV, April 28 (R). — The Israeli Foreign Ministry today announced the appointment of new ambassadors to U.N. European headquarters in Geneva and to New Zealand. Mr. Yoel Baroni was assigned to the Geneva post while Mr. Yaacov Morris was appointed Ambassador to Wellington, to succeed Mr. Haim Rafael who died at his post about a month ago.

\* DETROIT, April 28 (R). — Several tons of military armaments, including plastic explosives, mortar shells, booby trap mines, automatic weapons and machinegun parts, have been found in a suburban flat here, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said yesterday. The occupant of the flat, identified as Mr. Gary Rogers, 31, surrendered to authorities in Miami yesterday afternoon, an FBI spokesman said. Mr. Rogers, described as a former employee of a now defunct arms maker here, had been sought on a federal warrant charging him with illegal possession of firearms. Investigation of the case was continuing, but the FBI spokesman refused to say if there were other suspects.

\* LONDON, April 28 (R). — President Idi Amin has upbraided his military officers and security staff for baying up to three government houses in which they kept their girlfriends. Uganda Radio said yesterday. Addressing the personnel at a meeting in Kampala, President Amin also complained that security staff living in towns failed to keep their living accommodation clean. He ordered that from now on nobody should have more than one government house, the radio added.

## Gromyko's visit to India shows Soviets can be quite flexible

(When the need arises)

By Michel Garin

NEW DELHI, April 28 (AFP). — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko demonstrated, during his three-day official visit to India, that Soviet diplomacy can prove to be surprisingly flexible in certain instances.

Mr. Gromyko left yesterday for home as a joint communiqué was published here not only maintaining but also consolidating ties between India and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gromyko who had more than six hours of talks with his Indian counterpart Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and a two-hour conversation with Prime Minister Morarji Desai, has good reason to be satisfied with his visit. The communiqué explicitly referred to strengthening bilateral cooperation "in the spirit of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation concluded in August 1971" despite a call to abrogate the treaty by one of Mr. Desai's Janata Party parliamentary colleagues a few days before Mr. Gromyko's arrival.

Mr. Gromyko signed three agreements during his visit. One provides for a 250 million roubles (\$333 million) credit for Indian industry. The others are for trade development and a bilateral communications system. This achievement is partic-

ularly remarkable as the Soviets were expecting a chill over their relations with India when Mr. Desai and the Janata Party gained power.

The Soviets had unreservedly approved the state of emergency proclamation in India in June 1975 and expressed their support for former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Last year, taking the future as assured, they not only invited Mrs. Gandhi on an official visit to Moscow in June but also her son Mr. Sanjay who appeared as a probable successor to the prime minister.

The Congress Party was then solidly in power and had a two-thirds majority in the two chambers of the federal parliament.

Some weeks ago, Moscow's official newspapers openly expressed sympathy for Mrs. Gandhi during the electoral campaign and termed Mr. Desai's Janata Party leaders as "reactionaries."

The defeat of Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress Party caught the USSR off balance. Some days after Mr. Desai formed his cabinet, the Soviet Ambassador in India, Mr. Viktor Mal'tsev, was received at his request by the newly-appointed Foreign Minister, Mr. Vajpayee.

Now Mr. Gromyko has invited both Mr. Desai and Mr. Vajpayee on official visits to

Moscow. For their part, the Indian leaders have invited Communist Party Secretary General Leolal Brehne, head of state Nicolai Podgorny and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin to India.

Mr. Gromyko, undoubtedly in order not to upset India's new government members, refrained from paying courtesy visits to Mrs. Gandhi or to former Foreign Minister Yeshwantrao Chavan, now opposition leader in the lower house of parliament.

The Soviet minister also avoided meeting leaders of the pro-Soviet Indian Communist Party and the party management confirmed yesterday that no talks had been held between members and the Soviet delegation.

The Indian government has opted for realism. The results of this visit tend to confirm that New Delhi's foreign policy is not about to change fundamentally.

China, in spite of improved relations with India last year, continues to preoccupy India's leaders. Problems born of the Sino-Indian frontier conflict of 1962 are far from being resolved. In these circumstances the Soviet Union — whose links with Bangladesh are quite close since Gen. Ziaur Rahman gained power in November 1975 — and India have every interest in maintaining good relations.

فيلسوف